

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

TABLE-TOP PICTURES



Toy soldiers, some cotton batting—and you have a war picture in winter. Making table-top pictures is easy, and fun.

IF YOU want to give your imagination free rein on something—just try taking table-top pictures during a few of the long winter evenings.

With a few simple materials that can be picked up around almost any house, you can create all sorts of picture situations—In either comic or serious vein! Spread out a piece of plain, dark carpet, and you have an attractive grassy lawn. Put a doll house on it, add a few toy trees and a driveway made out of sand or salt—and you have a handsome country estate. Slip a few wads of crumpled paper under the carpet, smoothing it down neatly—and you have hills and valleys. A toy automobile on the drive, a few toy cows or horses scattered about—and you have a complete rural scene.

It's as simple as that.

For table-top pictures, any kind of camera can be used. If yours is a fixed-focus camera, or one that focuses only to five or six feet, slip a portrait attachment on the lens—this enables you to take close-ups. The camera should be placed on a firm support, and the lens closed down to a small opening. This makes

both near and far objects sharper. Time exposures should be made, using either ordinary electric bulbs or, preferably, regular amateur photo bulbs.

Table-top pictures offer a wide choice of subject matter. You can take a couple of model airplanes, hang them on dark threads, and picture an aerial combat. Or, you can use toy soldiers and cannon from the dime store, and stage a war on the living-room floor. A woolly white blanket, or cotton batting, provides snow for a winter scene. A sheet of black cardboard is a fine background for a night scene. A mirror, laid out flat, makes a sheet of ice. Brown sugar or salt can be used for a sandy beach. Tiny twigs suggest bare trees. Transparent wrapping material, properly crumpled, resembles stormy water. Place a ship model on a sheet of this—and you have a storm at sea.

Clearly, in "table-tops" there are marvelous chances for pictures. The sky is the limit—and there's no end to the fun you can have. Try a few now, and you'll see.

271 John van Guilder

Boy Leaves Hospital Under His Own Power After Four Long Years

Lad's Parents Don't Pay Cent For Expert Care and Treatment

Eight-year-old Jim has gone back to the north country after four years in the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. He walked out carrying his own handbag.

Four years earlier, when he was hardly more than a baby, his parents made the long journey down to Toronto, bringing Jim with them. They appeared in the out-patients' clinic at the Hospital for Sick Children and told the doctor that Jim had a sore back.

As they do with thousands of other patients every year, the doctors at the clinic gave the little boy a thorough examination. Some of the ablest physicians and surgeons in Toronto were there. They took X-rays, made blood tests and "sections," and found that Jim had a tubercular spine. They took him to the hospital and put him to bed, while his father and mother stayed around for a few days and then went back up north.

Privately, the doctors thought that Jim had scarcely a chance to get better. But they worked over him unceasingly, turned loose all the magic of modern medicine—for four long years, while the little boy ticked off his birthdays.

Well, it worked. Jim did get better, and he walked out of the hospital with a strong back set on two sturdy legs. He's up home again, in the bush country of Northern Ontario.

PARENTS DIDN'T PAY CENT

And because to-day's hospitals are organized in an especially marvelous way, Jim's parents didn't pay a single cent for the four years of expert care and treatment. His municipality paid the Hospital for Sick Children the Public Ward rate of \$1.75 a day for every day the sick youngster was laid up and the Ontario Government paid the statutory rate of 90c. But it cost the hospital at least \$1.00 a day more than the \$2.65. The Hospital for Sick Children invested \$1,400.00 of its own money in Jim's recovery.

They do things like that every day in the week. The doctors who looked after Jim for four years donated their services, as they are continually doing for helpless youngsters who come to them with bad heads, poor eyes, weak chests, hereditary diseases and a hundred other ailments.

Broken bones come in for setting. Babies who aren't feeding properly, and older children whose teeth haven't come in right—these things are looked after. The biggest men on the hospital's staff carry on their daily clinic in the morning, diagnose troubles, and give the delicate operations and care to those who are already in hospital.

Last year, for instance, the highly skilled physicians and surgeons on duty at the Hospital for Sick Children gave free of charge more than 40,000 hours of their valuable time. Put a value on it—say \$2.00 an hour, which is too little—and you have more than \$800,000 worth of medical services given away in a single year.

YOUR GIFT SHOULD BE MAILED TO THE APPEAL SECRETARY, THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 57 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO.

question, "How about it, now; don't the doctors and hospital make some of this back from the private patients who can afford to pay?"

"Would it be news," he asked, "that out of the 434 beds in the Hospital for Sick Children, 414 are in public wards? We had 9,000 patients last year, and less than five per cent of these were private patients."

"We are a public hospital, and like every public hospital, we are required by law to accept any patient who comes to our doors in need of treatment. We give them everything they need, and it's not unusual for the hospital to furnish from \$300 to \$400 worth of serum to a single patient suffering from pneumonia. Whatever the cost to us, we get only our regular allowance of \$2.35 a day, per patient."

Some serums are given free to the hospitals by the Provincial Department of Health; the others, not on the free list, must be paid for.

It's pretty obvious, then, that the hospital has to make up its operating loss some other way.

This is the reason for the regular annual appeal to humane and charitable citizens for donations.

The out-patients' clinic was crowded by 9:30 this morning. Waiting room and corridors were filled with parents and children from infants to adolescents. Several hundred come here every day, many from outside Toronto.

Of all the hundreds of fathers and mothers who brought in their ailing youngsters, a few, who could, paid 50 cents. There might be bills a little higher for X-ray and other special work, but the majority paid less and many nothing at all.

Look closely into the heart of the Hospital for Sick Children, and you'll find not only kindness and superb skill but an organization that is almost unique in the world. It is a children's hospital for everyone in Ontario, drawing its patients from every municipality even to the farthest corners of the province.

100,000 VISITS A YEAR

"There is no statutory provision for establishing an out-patients' department in any hospital," said Mr. Bower. "But municipalities throughout the province have come to realize the importance of our out-patients' department, since a very large proportion of the patients treated there would otherwise be occupying beds in the hospital. And that would result in a much increased financial load for the municipalities."

So there is one reason for the size of the great daily clinic, which busts out the thousands of youngsters and results in upwards of 100,000 visits a year.

The Hospital for Sick Children does not share in the funds collected by the Toronto Federation for Community Service because patients are admitted from all over Ontario.

Over \$23,000.00 is needed this year to meet the unavoidable deficit. Even small gifts are not only welcomed and appreciated but are the Hospital's assurance from the people of Ontario that they should continue the great work of serving sick and crippled children without regard as to race, creed or financial circumstances.

Your gift should be mailed to the Appeal Secretary, The Hospital for Sick Children, 57 College Street, Toronto.

Mongol Rule Established In China by Kubla Khan

The Mongol rule was established in China in 1279 by the conqueror, Kubla Khan, and held power for nearly a century, when it was overthrown by a popular revolution. The Ming dynasty followed for nearly 300 years, or until 1644, when the Manchu dynasty began.

Christianity had been introduced during the Ming dynasty, and with this circumstance, together with the admission of Russian traders which occurred in 1653, under the rule of the first king of the Manchu dynasty, the modern history of China may be said to have begun. From this point may be dated the first acquaintance of the outside world with China, although it took almost another two centuries for western ideas to penetrate very deeply.

The imperial form of government, meanwhile, did not adapt itself to modern conditions, and a rising liberal spirit resulted in 1911 in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and the establishment of a republic.

The Chinese are a mixed race. From "Myths of China and Japan," by Donald A. Mackenzie, the following is taken: "In the north the oblique-eyed, yellow-skinned element predominates. Like the Semites, who overran Sumeria and adopted Sumerian modes of thought and life, so did the Mongoloid tribes overrun northern China and became a sedentary people. Petty kingdoms grew up, and in time found it necessary to unite against the hordes who invaded and plundered their lands. The invaders included Siberian nomads, Manchus, Mongolo-Turki peoples, the Sacae (western Scythians), and the blue-eyed Usuns or Wusuns, who are believed to have been congeners of the kurgan-builders of southern Siberia and southern Russia."

Early Mouth Pipe Organ Invented by the Chinese

A small Chinese musical instrument, in which bamboo tubes are used for pipes, played with the mouth, was the ancestor of the huge pipe organ, it is indicated by exhibits at the Field museum.

The mouth pipe organ or "sheng" as the Chinese call it, consists of a bowl-shaped body of lacquered wood at the end of a tube with a mouth-piece. It resembles a large meerschaum pipe as well as a saxophone. Seventeen bamboo tubes of varying lengths are inserted in the top of the body, which provides the wind reservoir.

Thirteen of the tubes are fitted with free reeds, similar to those used in some organs. Each of the tubes has a small hole just above the point where it enters the reservoir, and these holes must be covered with the finger in order that each pipe may produce its particular tone when the player blows into the instrument.

While the sheng is used in China to a limited extent, it is rarely heard because of a peculiar superstition that a skilled performer becomes so wedded to his music that he is forever playing, to the exclusion of all other activities, according to a curator of Chinese archeology and ethnology.

Swordfish Can Defeat Shark

Since swordfish have no teeth they swallow everything whole. In case they make a mistake and eat something that disagrees, nature has provided a neat arrangement for getting rid of it. As a matter of fact swordfish are noted for being able to empty their stomachs at will. Consequently, swordfish are naturally among the cleanest fishes known.

Curiously enough, a swordfish sword is not a sword at all, but simply a horny extension of his upper jaw. With his great strength, terrific speed and mighty sword (which is fully one-third the length of his body), the swordfish is the only one that can defeat a shark in a fair fight. Groups of them have occasionally attacked and killed the largest living mammal of all time—the whale.

Shark Liver Yields Oil

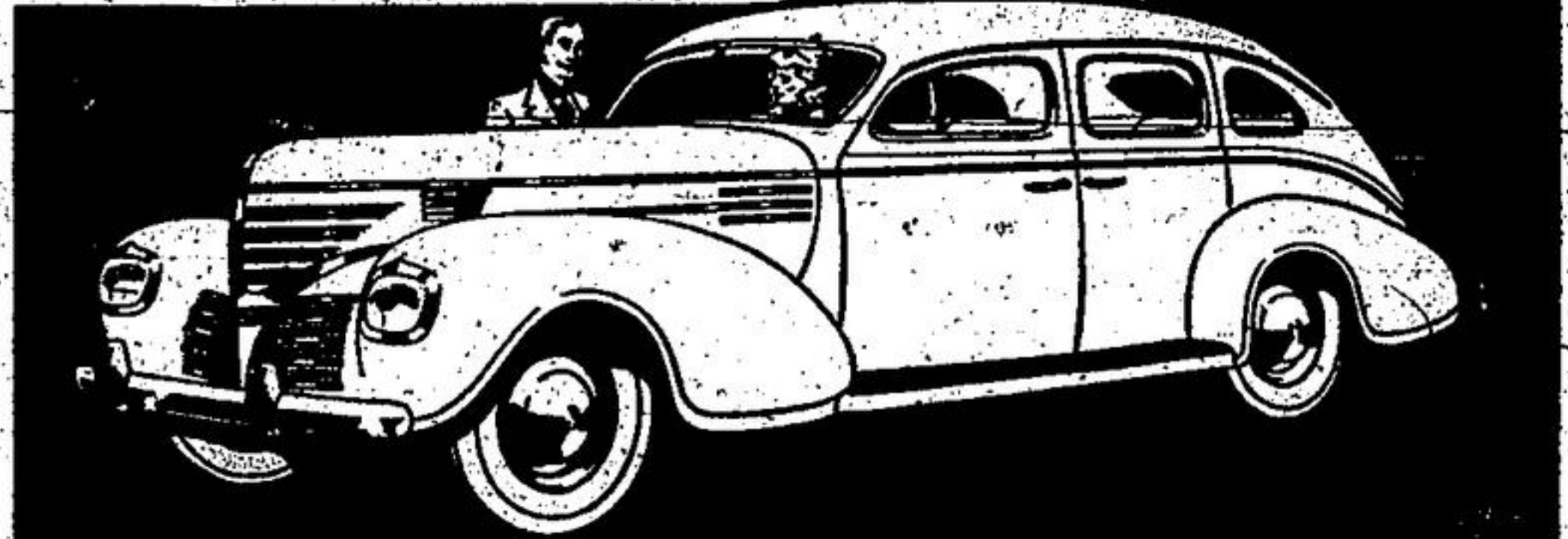
The shark has an enormous liver, which yields large quantities of oil. The liver of one 13-foot tiger shark weighed 200 pounds; it measured about seven feet, and yielded no less than 18 gallons of oil. The oil is used to curry leather, to temper steel and for soap making. It is also, when extracted from fresh livers, useful medicinally. The flesh of the shark is cut into strips, soaked in brine, and then dehydrated. It is greatly valued as food in the Malay states. When dried it is a dullish red-brown, a ton of shark yielding about 180 pounds of meat. The meat, the bones and the offal, dried and ground, make poultry food and fertilizer.

Montreal Founded in 1642

The site of Montreal was first visited by Cartier in 1535, then by Champlain in 1611, but the city was founded by Maisonneuve in May, 1642. Its name is derived from the royal mountain, "Mount Royal," immediately behind it. The island of Montreal, on which the city is built, is 32 miles long and 10 miles wide at the broadest part. The largest city of Canada, Montreal is its banking center and the headquarters of the two great railway systems. It is the greatest grain exporting port on this continent. The McGill university and Montreal university are located there.

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FROZEN VEGETABLES

The pack of frozen vegetables in Canada in 1938 increased to 590,000 pounds from 126,000 pounds in 1937, the principal increase being in peas and corn on cob. New factories were opened in British Columbia and in Ontario, and efforts will be made during 1939 to establish freezing units in retail stores. At the present time, the bulk of this product is sold to the hotel and restaurant trade.

A Reasonable Request

The meek little man approached the constable on the street corner. "Excuse me," he said, "I've been waiting for my wife for over an hour. Would you be kind enough to order me to move on, officer?"

HALTON CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION APPOINTS SEED FAIR COMMITTEE

At a recent meeting of the Halton Field Crop and Seed Growers' Assoc., a local committee composed of Messrs. J. H. Willmott, Edwin Harrop, J. A. Elliott, Ernest Readhead and A. E. Woodley was appointed to make arrangements for the County Seed Fair which this year is to be held in Milton on March 3rd and 4th. We understand from President W. E. Brecken of Freeman, that interest is quite keen in the event and prospects are good for a worthwhile exhibit. The Association is also sponsoring judging competitions in grain and seeds, fruits and vegetables, and cream grading, open to Junior Farmers.

CHEESE IN EXPORT TRADE

Exports of cheese from the chief exporting countries of the world, reckoned by value, account for only a very small proportion of total exports from these countries; in New Zealand, where the proportion is highest, it amounted to little more than 8 per cent in 1937. The proportion has declined in recent years in New Zealand, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Italy, but has remained fairly constant in Canada, where however it amounts to only one per cent of the total Canadian exports.

Warm as toast for getting up!

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